

CAMP CROFT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

PLACE: Marriott Renaissance Hotel  
Spartanburg, South Carolina

DATE AND TIME: Monday, February 27, 2012  
6:30 p.m. to 8:03 p.m.

REPRESENTATIVES: Shawn Boone, Government Co-Chair and  
US Army Corps of Engineers  
Charleston District

Suzy Cantor-McKinney and  
Jason Shiflet  
Zapata Engineering, P.A.  
6302 Fairview Road, Suite 600  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28210

BOARD MEMBERS  
PRESENT:

Gary Hayes  
William B. Littlejohn, Jr.  
Hugh McMillan  
John Moon, Community Co-Chair  
Paul Savko  
Jimmy Tobias

BOARD MEMBERS  
NOT PRESENT:

Donald Gibson  
James Herzog

**ORIGINAL**

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## REPORTED BY:

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1 BY MR. BOONE:

2 I saw my co-chair this morning, or this afternoon, rather, and he said he  
3 might be a little late due to the fact he was closing the park this evening. So  
4 we'll go ahead and get started. I'm Shawn Boone, I'm with the Corps of  
5 Engineers. Just, welcome to the Restoration Advisory Board Meeting for the  
6 former Camp Croft. I see some new faces here. I'm assuming some of you got  
7 the postcard because you received the right of entry letter from us requesting  
8 access to your property to do an investigation. We'll talk a little bit about that  
9 in the agenda. If you have some specific questions, you can ask them, or you  
10 can wait around afterwards and we can talk about your individual property, if  
11 you'd like. So that being said, I guess we've covered the welcome and we'll  
12 move on to the new business.

13 Because we have some new faces here, I'll go over what a remedial  
14 investigation is. I think there's copies of the agenda on the back thing if you  
15 want to see it. But in essence, the former Camp Croft is an infantry training  
16 base. And there's a lot of evidence that suggests that there is contamination that  
17 exists from activities of the DoD at that facility. So under the law, we are  
18 required, the Corps of Engineers is required to go in and remediate any potential  
19 contamination.

20 That being said, we are going through the process that we have to do to  
21 get there. And the stage that we're in now is called the remedial investigation.  
22 So the goal of the remedial investigation is to establish the nature of the  
23 contamination, and the extent of the contamination, if there is any.

24 So we'll move on to the first item under the remedial investigation, which  
25 is the rights of entry. Many of you might have gotten a letter requesting access

1 to your private property by the Corps of Engineers to conduct the investigation.  
2 We've been working with all of the landowners in the vicinity of the former  
3 Camp Croft, and we have about 60 to 70 percent of acreage associated with the  
4 area that we're interested in investigating. But of course, we don't have all of  
5 the rights of entry. So we're still looking for your help to get access and gain  
6 information about what might potentially exist out there.

7 Are there any questions or comments about the rights of entry?

8 Any of the board members have questions?

9 BY MR. SAVKO:

10 You might explain, if you would, please, the liability or the known  
11 liability for the right of entry.

12 BY MR. BOONE:

13 Well, currently, the liability for the contamination lies with the Corps of  
14 Engineers. The Corps is the responsible party. That being said, it is our job to  
15 go out, find the contamination, and clean it up, if it exists.

16 However, we do not have access to your property without your  
17 permission. So in order to do that investigation and subsequent cleanup, it's  
18 necessary, we need your help. If we can't do that job, there's some sticky legal  
19 wrangling that -- I don't want to get into saying what you might be responsible  
20 for and what you might not, I'm not a lawyer, but you could -- it's best if we can  
21 do our job, let's put it that way.

22 BY MR. SAVKO:

23 Sir, does that answer your question?

24 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

25 Huh?

1 BY MR. SAVKO:

2 Does that answer your question?

3 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

4 Yeah.

5 BY MR. SAVKO:

6 Thank you.

7 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

8 It's pretty close.

9 BY MR. SAVKO:

10 Thank you.

11 BY MS. MCKINNEY:

12 Excuse me, if everyone could speak your name before you ask your  
13 question, that would be helpful for our meeting minutes. So if we could have  
14 your name, please.

15 BY BETSY BURRELL:

16 I'm Betsy Burrell, and I don't own any property out there. I'm here  
17 because my mother-in-law does, and asked us to come. So if she signs this right  
18 of way, you can go in whenever you want, in a set time period. And how do we  
19 know you're there, and the property is all locked up, do we give you a  
20 combination? What exactly are you going to do to her property, and how might  
21 it negatively impact her financially? Just sort of tell me, really, what you're  
22 doing.

23 BY MR. BOONE:

24 Sure. Well, first of all, the right of entry agreement is a standard form  
25 that's gone through a lot of legal review within the Corps of Engineers, and up

1 to our headquarters in Washington. So we use it all over the nation. And that,  
2 in part, is why it is so vague and doesn't address specific sites, or even specific  
3 properties like your mother-in-law's. That being said, what we're going to do  
4 out there is simply an investigation. We're going to come across the property  
5 with metal detectors, and either just count the number of times that the metal  
6 detector beeps, or we'll dig up whatever is making the metal detector beep with  
7 a hand shovel, and record what we find. So it's not a hugely intrusive process.  
8 Depending on the amount of acreage that your mother-in-law has, it could go  
9 rather quickly.

10 Let me try to get to all the points. As far as gaining access, we'd like to  
11 work with you as much as you'd like us to work with you. If there's free reign,  
12 we have free access, then that's fine. If there's a lock on the gate, we can call  
13 you beforehand and give you a couple weeks' notice, you can meet us there, you  
14 can give us the combination. However it needs to be done, we want to work  
15 with you for that.

16 Now, with regard to the financial portion, you're not responsible for any  
17 of the work that we do. And if we damage the property, then we will take  
18 responsibility for it. There's a whole lot of meanings that I could take to that.  
19 If you want to ask a follow-up question...

20 BY BETSY BURRELL:

21 Well, it was just when I was reading the (inaudible), it said that you were  
22 liable for certain things, but other things you might not be, and if there was  
23 some money to do it, and -- you know the letter I'm looking at?

24 BY MR. BOONE:

25 Yes, ma'am.

1 BY BETSY BURRELL:

2 Yeah, and it was very confusing. And I thought, you know, so you say  
3 you go into properties and you scoop up with a shovel. So you scoop up and  
4 you don't find anything, and then you have to dig more and dig more, or you  
5 have to bring in some larger digging equipment, and then you've got holes all  
6 over a couple hundred acres, you know? That's kind of – what's it going to do  
7 to the landscape and the – everything?

8 BY MR. BOONE:

9 Well, in this phase of the investigation, we don't plan to use any heavy  
10 machinery. It's not in the work plan, and it's not in the budget. A more detailed  
11 description of the actual work that we're planning is on our website,  
12 [camproft.net](http://camproft.net). And it should be under resources -- is that what the tab's called?

13 BY MR. SHIFLET:

14 Technical documents.

15 BY MR. BOONE:

16 Technical documents. There's a copy of the work plan there. And it  
17 describes the nature of the work that we'll be trying to do on all of the  
18 properties. And it has some maps where you can find your particular parcel.  
19 Yes, ma'am.

20 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

21 When I tried to go on the internet --

22 BY UNKNOWN:

23 Identify yourself, please. What's your name?

24 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

25 Oh, Rebecca Hopkins. When I went on the internet and tried to research

1 and download some of the documents, it wouldn't let me download them.

2 Because, I think, it's because I have dial-up, I don't know.

3 BY MR. BOONE:

4 It was taking too long?

5 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

6 No, it just told me it wouldn't -- I could not download it because of  
7 Adobe.

8 BY MR. BOONE:

9 Oh, you didn't have Adobe on your computer?

10 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

11 I have Adobe 9 on my computer, but it still won't download. So I don't  
12 understand if it's my computer or what.

13 BY MR. BOONE:

14 Well, I can --

15 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

16 How can I get ahold of some of those documents without --

17 BY MR. BOONE:

18 I can mail you a CD if you'd like.

19 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

20 I'd love that.

21 BY MR. BOONE:

22 All right, we'll do that, then.

23 BY MS. MCKINNEY:

24 And excuse me, Shawn, just to clarify, we do have an information  
25 repository at the library on the second floor. It's adjacent to the Kennedy



1 Room, and there are hard copies of all of the documents. So if anyone would be  
2 interested or need to just physically put their hands on something, as far as  
3 some previous reports and the work plan for this effort, they are all in that  
4 information repository. You're not to remove them from the library, but you  
5 definitely can go and look at the maps and look at the documents there as well.

6 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

7 Okay, I'll do that.

8 BY MS. MCKINNEY:

9 But if you leave us your mailing address, we can make sure we can get  
10 your CD.

11 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

12 Okay. Oh, and the other question was, the stuff that I found, do you need  
13 me to mark my property where I found them?

14 BY MR. BOONE:

15 No, ma'am, the address tells us everything we know.

16 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

17 Okay. That's all.

18 BY MR. BOONE:

19 Thanks.

20 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

21 Thank you.

22 BY MR. BOONE:

23 Did I answer all your questions?

24 BY MR. HAYES:

25 What you found, is it liable to blow up?

1 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

2 No, it was just cartridges, a cartridge clip, and it looked like a Calvary  
3 chain. Didn't I give you the picture?

4 BY MR. BOONE:

5 Yes, ma'am.

6 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

7 I gave him the photograph of them.

8 BY BETSY BURRELL:

9 Let me back up a second. So what was it, when she said she found  
10 something, that precipitated you wanting to do this? I mean, we've been  
11 walking around out there for many years now. We've hunted on the property  
12 and all. We're like, why at this point would I care if you come and check about  
13 all this? I mean, seriously.

14 BY MR. BOONE:

15 Well, the timeline is certainly complex. And the law that required us to  
16 do these investigations was passed in 1986. That was the start of the nationwide  
17 program. So since that time, here at Camp Croft, we've been documenting the  
18 use, doing some initial investigations, and then resulting from that, those initial  
19 investigations, we've been actually remediating some of the contamination that  
20 we knew was creating a specific and urgent hazard. So now, we're looking at  
21 the entirety of the former Camp Croft and trying to get a handle on the entire  
22 property, what used to be Camp Croft, and the dangers that may exist.

23 BY BETSY BURRELL:

24 So what contamination, exactly, have you found?

25 BY MR. BOONE:

1 Well –

2 BY BETSY BURRELL:

3 Is that all in here?

4 BY MR. BOONE:

5 Well, yeah, it does tell you in those documents, but I think I can  
6 summarize it for you. It's an infantry training base. So they fired rifles, they  
7 threw grenades, they fired mortars, various things that you would associate with  
8 ground soldiers. They fired those things to train the guys to go overseas and  
9 fight. And this all took place during World War II.

10 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

11 Yeah, they shattered -- shook the house I lived in what they practiced.  
12 (Inaudible), they would shoot something, I don't know what they'd be shooting,  
13 it'd shake the house. I wasn't about seven years old. Yeah.

14 BY KEN COUCH:

15 Ken Couch. Did you say you were going to notify us by phone or  
16 something at the time, the approximate time you were going to come on the  
17 property? That's all I really need to know.

18 BY MR. BOONE:

19 If you write your contact information at the bottom of the right of entry  
20 form, all those forms go to the contractor that will be performing investigation,  
21 and they'll do their best to –

22 BY KEN COUCH:

23 Mine was a long time ago. We put that in there, we'd like to have a phone  
24 call.

25 BY MR. BOONE:

1 Sure. We can do that.

2 BY MR. HAYES:

3 Shawn, I think you said in one meeting that people who want to amend  
4 their right of entries, they can. Like people who hunt on their property, they  
5 can ask them that they not enter within certain months and things like that. And  
6 also, one of the guys that was on the board before I came, I can't think of his  
7 name right off, he was here last time, and he was talking about what is his  
8 liability as far as these people going on his property and somebody gets blown  
9 up or somebody trip and breaks a leg or things like that. If they're on his  
10 property, what is his liability with them being on his property and they get hurt.  
11 I think that might be what you –

12 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

13 Yeah, that's what I want to find out, make sure my line is where it's  
14 supposed to be. Go up that old dirt road, it used to be people's road, and it was  
15 used (inaudible). And somebody surveyed it, come over on my side, up on the  
16 bank. Okay. They go in there and survey where they say the line is, here, that's  
17 going to be off of the center of that road, up on my bank about 20 foot. Okay.  
18 Something happens, dig out something, get blowed up, this is serious. Olympus  
19 I mean, you know, they'll say it's mine then. I know who changed it. But that  
20 needs to be found out. They said they'd done surveyed it, and I don't know if  
21 they know about that or not. But on my property, it's supposed to be the center  
22 of that old road is the line. The other person owns half of that road, and I own  
23 half. That was an old road, was used. I got it right here on an old map of my  
24 property, '63,'62. It shows the center of the road is the line here. But it's been  
25 changed. Somebody moved it up on the bank. Their line comes up on the bank

1 across the road. That's going to be a problem there. It needs to be straightened  
2 out.

3 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

4 Well, they're not going to be working with whose property line is where.  
5 But if you'll think about it as far as liability goes, you have a lot more liability  
6 when you invite a guy to come in and fix your washing machine than you do  
7 from these people, you know.

8 First of all, the government knows it's their stuff that's on there, that  
9 they're trying to clean it up. And secondly, the subcontractors they're using  
10 have Workman's Compensation insurance and things of that nature.

11 So from a personal liability, you're far safer having this done than you are  
12 having your washing machine fixed.

13 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

14 I want it checked. I want y'all to check it. But I want to make sure you're  
15 checking all of my property.

16 BY MR. BOONE:

17 The federal government --

18 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

19 How am I going to find out?

20 BY MR. BOONE:

21 The federal government self-insures. And whenever we hire a contractor  
22 to do a job, we also require them to be insured and have a bond to cover  
23 anything like that that you're talking about.

24 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

25 Yeah.

1 BY MR. HAYES:

2 Shawn, will they amend somebody's right of entry saying that? To let  
3 people be assured that nothing will happen, if they want that?

4 BY MR. BOONE:

5 I talked about this based on the question at the last RAB with the lawyers.  
6 And they say that the language is in there to cover these situations. So if you  
7 want to talk about the legal agreement specifically, I can point out where they  
8 told me that that clause was. However, I'm not a lawyer, so if you have real  
9 concerns about it, you should seek some advice of a legal counsel.

10 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

11 Well, see, mine has not been surveyed since the day I bought it. I bought  
12 it back in the '60's, and it's never been changed. My brother bought over on the  
13 side, he's the one that's moved over. Whoever he got to survey it, they're the  
14 one that messed up. They weren't supposed to went across the center of that  
15 road. That belonged to me.

16 BY MR. HAYES:

17 Whereabouts is your property?

18 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

19 Down in Pauline. Off Foster Mill Road.

20 BY BARBARA BLANCHARD:

21 Off Horace Smith.

22 BY MR. HAYES:

23 Oh, okay.

24 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

25 And I'd like to see it checked out. Y'all could send me a little deed, a

1 paper showing me. They said you'd done surveyed it.

2 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

3 Would that document you were talking about one of the documents telling  
4 about responsibilities also be at the library?

5 BY MR. BOONE:

6 Well, it was in what we mailed you, the right of entry request.

7 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

8 Oh, I understand that. I mean, you were talking about a legal document  
9 saying that, you know, who was responsible if somebody got hurt. Is that also  
10 at the library?

11 BY MR. BOONE:

12 I don't –

13 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

14 So we could go check it out?

15 BY MR. BOONE:

16 No, there's no copy of it there.

17 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

18 Okay.

19 BY MR. HAYES:

20 What Shawn was talking about, he said is in the writing on the right of  
21 entry form.

22 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

23 Oh, okay.

24 BY MR. HAYES:

25 That the landowners received the right of entry form, they want to get

1 permission to come on the property. Isn't that right, Shawn, what you said?

2 BY BOONE:

3 Yes, sir. To your other point, Gary, other landowners have asked that we  
4 limit our access to their property during specific times of the year because of  
5 the type of use of the land. So for instance, one property owner has a hunting  
6 club; he wanted us to not come on there during deer season. And so we wrote  
7 that into his agreement so that we would comply with that.

8 BY BETSY BURRELL:

9 So you could just write that on the bottom yourself when you send it in,  
10 or would we need a whole other permit?

11 BY MR. BOONE:

12 You would have to get ahold of us and we would have to change the  
13 document and send it back and forth a couple times so it'd be all -- we're on the  
14 same page.

15 BY MR. SHIFLET:

16 Jason Shiflet with Zapata. I just want to be clear we're talking about the  
17 same thing. It sounds to me like there's some concern about a property line.  
18 And I just want to make sure that everyone is aware. We're not -- we don't  
19 survey any property lines. It's not what we do at all. We use parcel data  
20 provided by the county. If those data are wrong, we don't know it unless we  
21 have information to tell us otherwise. So we're using information that the  
22 county -- that we bought from the county, property line information from the  
23 county. During the investigation, the work that we do, if we're working in a  
24 parcel in which we're allowed to be, approaching a parcel which we do not have  
25 access to, we stop at that property line based on the data that the county



1 provided to us. But there's no case where we would go in and survey and mark a  
2 property line, frankly, for any reason. So I don't want you to have the  
3 expectation that we're going to come in and say, yes, sir, your property line is  
4 right here in the middle of the road just like you think it is. Because that's just  
5 not something that we would do.

6 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

7 Well, I got the map right here that shows it is. Back in '62, '63. He  
8 (indicating) looked at it.

9 BY MR. BOONE:

10 What we might could do is see if it matches up with the data that we got  
11 from the county office.

12 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

13 It's '63 on there, and '62. It ain't never been surveyed since. I mean, I  
14 want y'all to check it. But I'll be checking, it might not be 20 foot off. If  
15 something go wrong or something come up.

16 BY MR. BOONE:

17 You want to make sure we get it all, is that it?

18 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

19 Well, I'll find out. That's why I'd like to be up there when you do it, and  
20 I could see. Any way that I could be there? Well, he done surveyed it, so all  
21 right. I can't go up there.

22 BY BARBARA BLANCHARD:

23 They said they could notify you, like two weeks.

24 BY MR. BOONE:

25 Well, we like a little buffer around the team just in case, you know, we

1 find something dangerous. But we definitely can let you know when we're  
2 coming out.

3 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

4 Well, I had a junk yard. I had a hundred cars over close to here. You  
5 might find anything. If you find scrap metal, put it in a pile. I'll scrap it. I  
6 done moved it all out, but you know how metal is, it gets covered up. That  
7 thing will probably keep y'all busy, when you're up there.

8 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

9 Are y'all going to talk about the survey lines later on?

10 BY MR. BOONE:

11 Yeah. Not in great detail, we didn't plan to. We were going to get a  
12 project update, though.

13 BY MR. HAYES:

14 I think where he's talking about might be where y'all are going every 400  
15 feet. And I think Ms. Burrell would be in that same area, too. Basically, most  
16 of the property, they want to look at. Some of it they're going to have lines  
17 every hundred feet to check it. Ones about this far --

18 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

19 Yeah.

20 BY MR. HAYES:

21 -- every hundred feet, or every 400 feet. They said about a meter, which  
22 is about a yard. And then in some areas, they're going 400 feet. So y'all are  
23 about, maybe, 400 feet. So that'd be a lot longer than this room in a straight  
24 line. They're going east to west, or west to east, just like the lines on that little  
25 map up there. So they won't be checking all your property. They'll be checking

1 parts of it. Just want to make sure you understand that.

2 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

3 Well, just start to go in the dirt road and go up. You'll get the problem.

4 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

5 If I check my own property with a Geiger counter, can I flag it, and then  
6 when y'all come, check and see what it is? In other words, I might dig up  
7 something I don't want to dig up.

8 BY MR. BOONE:

9 I would recommend you not dig up whatever you might find.

10 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

11 That's what I was asking. Could I flag it or something, so later on when  
12 you come there, you could find it, and then I could get a 100 percent check?  
13 Because I'd do it myself.

14 BY MR. BOONE:

15 Well, not -- under this investigation, what we're doing is what's called the  
16 transects. So we're doing straight lines across the property, just to establish  
17 where there is or is not some contamination. And where it might be.

18 So we wouldn't be clearing your entire property, regardless, during this  
19 visit. Even if there were a lot of flags out there, the guys wouldn't dig on --  
20 unless, when they were passing over, they got a signal, and then dug it as part of  
21 the plan that we have established.

22 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

23 Will you also do a dirt chemical test at this time?

24 BY MR. BOONE:

25 There will be some, but those will be done on an as needed basis. So if

1 we start finding a lot of ordnance in an area and we think that there may be  
2 some chemical contamination from the presence of that, then we'll do soil and  
3 water samples.

4 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

5 Okay. Thank you.

6 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

7 Well, when I first bought down there, there was a foxhole right across that  
8 road. I didn't never go meddling, because it was across road, there was a sign.  
9 But there were foxholes out there.

10 BY MR. BOONE:

11 Anything else about rights of entry?

12 BY MR. SAVKO:

13 If I might, on the next item, which is a project update sheet, it will  
14 understand the lines that are being drawn across and look at them in a particular  
15 light, which will give you pretty much some kind of an indication as to what is  
16 there in that particular area. We're not going to look at 20 or 30 feet. We're  
17 going to look at a very small, narrow picture to see what's there. If there's  
18 nothing there, then the whole property is probably clean. If you start finding  
19 something, then you would do something additional.

20 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

21 That's what I understood. (Inaudible)

22 BY MR. SAVKO:

23 Yes, ma'am.

24 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

25 See, I understood that. That's why I -- I kind of want my a hundred

1 percent. So if you're doing strips, you might miss something. Like, I found the  
2 clips and the bullet's --

3 BY MR. SAVKO:

4 Yes, ma'am.

5 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

6 -- and the chains. So --

7 BY MR. SAVKO:

8 You're free to use your Geiger counter.

9 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

10 Let's use the correct term.

11 BY MR. SAVKO:

12 As a precaution.

13 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

14 Metal detector.

15 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

16 If you find something with a Geiger counter, you need to call the sheriff's  
17 department.

18 BY MR. SAVKO:

19 Exactly. Do not pick it up.

20 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

21 -- metal detector.

22 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

23 But there's one place there that I got a lot of activity. But I didn't dig,  
24 because it's just --

25 BY MR. SAVKO:

1 People have buried tin cans and all kinds of garbage, and trash around.

2 BY DAN MOORE:

3 Is that a Geiger counter or a metal detector?

4 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

5 What's a metal detector?

6 BY MR. BOONE:

7 I think the next project update will kind of help you understand what is  
8 happening.

9 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

10 What's the difference between a Geiger counter and a metal detector?

11 BY MR. BOONE:

12 A Geiger counter measures radioactivity. So if you have nuclear waste on  
13 your property --

14 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

15 No, I didn't use one of those.

16 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

17 Don't call us.

18 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

19 No, we're not nuking this country.

20 BY MR. SAVKO:

21 Okay.

22 BY MR. BOONE:

23 We knew what you meant.

24 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

25 Okay. Sorry.

1 BY MR. MOON:

2 Any more questions?

3 BY FRANCIS SMITH:

4 No.

5 BY MR. MOON:

6 All right, I guess you want to do this project update?

7 BY MR. BOONE:

8 Jason, I guess since we have some new folks, could you just start from the  
9 beginning, give a five minute overview of the entire site, and then update us on  
10 where the transect effort is going?

11 BY MR. SHIFLET:

12 Sure. Yeah, I could do that. I think most folks can see this. If you can't  
13 see it, then I can show it to you afterwards, or we can stand and look at the  
14 computer or closer to the screen. But what I want to give you today is a little  
15 bit of a flavor of where we are in the project.

16 And so to set that up, what I'd like to do is say that when we first started  
17 this work, one of the first things that we did is we took all of the information  
18 that we could find for the former Camp Croft, old firing ranges, where previous  
19 work had been done, where previous items had been found, where folks from the  
20 public had said, you know, handed us a map and said, you need to look in these  
21 areas that I've circled on the map.

22 And we took all of that information and we loaded it into something  
23 called a GIS. And all that is is a fancy term for managing map information. So  
24 what you're looking at here is sort of the result of that investigative, that initial  
25 investigative work. So we have, essentially we had a property boundary, the

1 FUDS boundary, a formerly used defense site boundary. And within that  
2 boundary, there were areas that were documented firing points, firing fans,  
3 range fans. And then also, you know, documented grenade courts and that sort  
4 of thing. And then there were areas where, you know, that were the containment  
5 area, where they didn't practice using munitions items and things like that.

6 So we were able to sort of separate those out and create the image that  
7 you see here. There are two colors, and I'll explain those in a minute. But if  
8 you look closely, you'll see a lot of different shapes and boxes and polygons.  
9 And all of those represent things that we have learned about the site over the  
10 course of our investigation and from what folks did earlier.

11 And so anywhere where you see a color, red or blue, those areas are  
12 included in our investigation. We have interest in learning more about those  
13 areas that are colored.

14 The color difference is meant to indicate the fundamental or basic way  
15 that we're going to approach the investigation. In the red areas, we're going to  
16 begin our investigation by doing what's called mag-and-dig.

17 We walk along transect lines that we've been talking about, these straight  
18 lines that run east/west, and I can show you that in a minute. And along those  
19 lines, we have these sensors that are designed to pick up the type of metal that  
20 we're interested in, because it's not just iron. And if we encounter something,  
21 we did it up. That's called mag-and-dig.

22 In the blue area, and I can scroll down in a minute, those areas are,  
23 they're getting sort of farther away from the firing points, and we think they're  
24 probably less likely to contain munitions items. And so in those areas, we're  
25 doing what we call an instrument assisted recon.



1           So as the teams go out and they walk these transect lines, and all they do  
2 is count how many anomalies they encounter. They don't dig; they just count.  
3 And after we complete that, we take all the information that we've gained  
4 through that process and we analyze the results. We look for areas where there  
5 might be a concentration of munitions debris found, or a concentration of actual  
6 items, which would be some sort of unexploded type item. We look at where  
7 those concentrations exist.

8           Then we go back in and we establish what we call grids. They can be 25  
9 by 25, 50 by 50, 100 by 100, 10 by 200. It doesn't really matter. But we  
10 establish these grids, and we go in and we will do one of two things; we will  
11 either dig everything in the grid, everything we detect, or we will collect  
12 geophysical data over it. And we evaluate those data and decide to dig specific  
13 items based on that evaluation. That's a little more targeted approach.

14           And so we use both of those data sets, the transect data and the grid data  
15 to help us decide where we think we now have a concentration of contamination.  
16 Okay?

17           Once we have what we think is an understanding of that -- so this process  
18 is starting big and working in to refine where we think we might have a problem  
19 -- once we answer those questions, or think we have those questions answered,  
20 then we'll go in and collect the environmental samples, the soil, sediment,  
21 surface water, potentially ground water. It just depends. That's not necessarily  
22 a requirement. And we take those data and incorporate them into what we  
23 understand.

24           So the idea is that we're trying to start big and work our way, and focus  
25 our effort into the areas that really need it, and not spend time and money in

1 areas that don't need it. But because we haven't looked at the site as a whole  
2 yet, we needed to start, big picture. Yes.

3 BY MR. BOONE:

4 Jason, just for perspective, can you point out Dairy Ridge Road and --

5 BY MR. SHIFLET:

6 Right.

7 BY MR. BOONE:

8 -- from where the park is?

9 BY MR. SHIFLET:

10 Right. Sure. So this is sort of the Wedgewood community is up here  
11 (indicating), the golf course, 56 is here (indicating). I know you can't read that  
12 well. Dairy Ridge Road is right here (indicating). Southport. And then 9 is  
13 right here (indicating), and 176. And the park is roughly, you know, this  
14 property (indicating), roughly. I mean, there's some that's not the park, but goes  
15 up, I believe, up into here (indicating), too.

16 And so you can see -- well, maybe you can't see, or it's not obvious, but  
17 I'll tell you that a lot of the firing points, the original firing points were along  
18 Dairy Ridge Road, and they were aimed in this direction.

19 And then there were a few firing fans that were over here, and aimed in a  
20 little more southerly direction.

21 The reason that -- I'll tell you an interesting thing. One of the things that  
22 we learned along this process was that -- take this range right here that's in red,  
23 this big range right here (indicating). This was documented as what's called a  
24 combat range. What's that mean? Well, it was used for a variety of things, but  
25 if you go back and look at the historical records, the only munitions items, you

1 know, munitions-like item that was used on that range, the only documented use  
2 was small arms. That means, basically, you know, small rifles. But we have  
3 done work and others have done work in some areas in here, and we have found  
4 81 mms, 105 mms, all kinds of things that shouldn't exist in that area, based on  
5 documented use.

6 And so to us, when we find a situation like that, that's a gigantic red flag.  
7 Here's what they said they used it for, but we're finding other things. We need  
8 to take a very conservative and logical view of the site to make sure that we're  
9 getting protected; right? So it's decisions and information like that that we have  
10 used to help us design how we propose to investigate this area. Okay?

11 So I'll show you, let me just change some of the settings here. Well, I'll  
12 scroll down for a second and let you see how far south the investigation area  
13 extends. You can see 150 is down here (indicating). It'll just give you an idea.  
14 Okay? Pauline is over here. Foster Mill Road is right here (indicating); okay?

15 All right. Now, the map you are looking at is on our corporate internet.  
16 Not everyone has access to this. This same information will ultimately be  
17 reported, documented in a report that we're going to generate. But this is meant  
18 for the field teams to be able to see what we're seeing in the office as the data  
19 come in. So this is kind of like, this is a live feed of where the project is right  
20 now. So I'm going to turn on a couple things here. One is, I'll turn off the  
21 investigation area and I'll turn on the parcel map. And what this is meant to  
22 show is simply the parcels that we have access to in green, the parcels where we  
23 have gotten a right of entry refusal, which are in gray, and then the parcels that  
24 don't have a color that are within our project area, we haven't gotten a response  
25 yet on those. So if anyone, you know, here tonight said, well, show me my

1 parcel on this map, we could show you. And it's current as of, I believe,  
2 towards the end of last week, even. So it should be pretty current.

3 Okay. So this is another way that the field guys, we can, as you guys  
4 send in your rights of entry signed, we get that notification that the right of  
5 entry has been signed, we go into our GIS and we select that parcel, we turn it  
6 green. And then the field guys, who are looking at this material, too, know that  
7 they have access to that property. Okay? That's kind of how we do it, there.

8 So I'll turn on -- I'll tell you what, I'll zoom in. This will make sense  
9 when I zoom in. So as we've talked about, we have established these transects  
10 where we're collecting data. And this is Lake Johnson. You rode down to Lake  
11 Johnson. And so when we decide what the transect spacing should be, within  
12 the GIS system we can let the computer install these lines at the proper spacing.  
13 And then we break these transects up into hundred-foot segments. And we can  
14 give those hub locations to the field team. They use their GPS, and they  
15 literally can walk that transect line using the GPS from hub to hub to hub. So  
16 they know where they are within the investigation area. So let's say you own  
17 this entire piece of property.

18 What we would do, essentially, is, you know, the guys would arrive at the  
19 site, and they would, you know, park. And then they start this process of  
20 walking this line. And they put a hub in the ground, they walk ahead, they put  
21 the next hub in. And there's a couple guys behind them that are coming in. And  
22 either they're magging and digging, so they're magging and digging what they  
23 find, or they're using the instrumentation to count. All right? And then they  
24 record the information between those hubs. They give that information to us,  
25 and we put it into the system, into the GIS. So...

1 BY MR. HAYES:

2 Jason, each hub is about a hundred feet; right?

3 BY MR. SHIFLET:

4 Roughly a hundred feet. Now, it's not exactly a hundred feet. And it's  
5 pretty easy to understand why. Because the computer sees this as a two-  
6 dimensional image that puts it at every hundred feet two-dimensionally. But we  
7 all know that Camp Croft is not two dimensional; right? Big valleys and peaks,  
8 and you go up and down. And so the lines can actually get stretched out a little  
9 bit.

10 But the guys, you know, the main thing that we want them to do is we  
11 want them to walk a straight line. We don't want to see them doing this  
12 (demonstrating); right? That becomes sort of a fault in our data collection  
13 process. So as long as they're walking straight along their line, then we're  
14 collecting good data.

15 BY MS. MCKINNEY:

16 And Jason, just to clarify, a hub is a wooden survey stick.

17 BY MR. SHIFLET:

18 It's a wooden stake. Although, I will say that internally, within Zapata,  
19 we're starting to migrate towards using virtual hubs, so we no longer hammer a  
20 wooden stake in the ground. That's kind of -- I won't tell you how many stakes  
21 we had to buy for this project. Thousands.

22 But yeah, so in the future, we probably, you know, we'll try to get away  
23 from actually putting a wooden stake into the ground, and we'll just let the GPS  
24 units guide us. But for now, we hammer a wooden stake in the ground, all those  
25 survey stakes.

1 BY BETSY BURRELL:

2 Do you take them out when you're finished?

3 BY MR. SHIFLET:

4 We can, yes. If you -- some places, it's not an issue, and you know, it's  
5 the same thing the surveyors use. They just rot over time. And some people  
6 don't care. But some people have asked us to make sure that we pull them when  
7 we're done, right. It just depends. A lot of times, if it's through somebody's  
8 front yard, it's kind of obvious, and we'll get them. We'll do that. All right?

9 All right, and then the next thing I'd like to show you is I'm going to turn  
10 on the where we have mag-and-dig and where we have transects. This is a  
11 snapshot, and it's not totally up to date. I was a little -- I lied a little bit. We  
12 actually have a more, slightly more current map in hard copy that we were  
13 looking at earlier today. But it's fairly current. And what you can see is, now,  
14 these lines that you see here (indicating) are real live lines. These are the data  
15 that we collected. Real -- I mean, this is it. And you can see how nice and  
16 straight they are. So we know that they're walking, we can lay these over the  
17 design hub locations. We know that the guys in the field are walking where we  
18 want them to walk, and they're collecting data in between these hubs just like  
19 we asked them to, and all along the lake shoreline. You can see them cover --  
20 that actually covers all of it, I believe. Right, Terry?

21 BY TERRY FARMER:

22 We have them. Yeah.

23 BY MR. SHIFLET:

24 Yeah, I think all this is covered now. So there are a few more lines here  
25 that aren't on this, that aren't live, published on our internet yet. They are in

1 our GIS. And there are some up her (indicating) where they've actually done  
2 some work. They haven't published that internally yet for everybody to look at.  
3 So that's good. Remember, on the right-hand side, we're doing recon, on the left  
4 side, the different color, is mag-and-dig.

5 Now what I want to show you is two things. I'm going to turn on where  
6 we have reported MD, and where we have reported what we call MEC. I'll  
7 scroll down here, because I think this is a great place to look at.

8 Okay. So a couple things I want to point out here is you can see as they  
9 walk along these lines here, the blue triangles represent where they have found  
10 MD. That's a piece of frag of some sort or some item that doesn't have an  
11 explosive -- Terry can correct me if I'm misstating slightly the exact  
12 nomenclature -- but basically, doesn't have an explosive hazard. It's munitions  
13 related, but not explosive. And then the star represents an item that does have  
14 an explosive hazard. So you can see as they walk these transects, they've come  
15 along, and they've found something here that they've documented, they've found  
16 something along these transects they've documented.

17 But what I wanted to show you this for is, as we collect this data, we can  
18 start to say, well, look, we've kind of got this area right here (indicating) that's  
19 starting to stand out a little bit. Different from, say, this area. Or maybe over  
20 here, or even over here. Now, we're still going to go this direction, but we've  
21 got this area right here (indicating) where we're starting to see a lot more frag,  
22 you know, related material, than we do up here (indicating). And oh, by the  
23 way, we've found an actual item out here; right? So this is the information that  
24 we use to then go back and say, now, we're going to put in a grid, because we  
25 want to make sure that we really understand what's going on in this area. So

1 we're going to put in a grid, or maybe five, and we're going to do that. You  
2 know, we might put one here and one here, and one here and here and here. We  
3 spread these grids out, and then we go in and we either do one of two things.  
4 We dig everything in the grid, or we collect geophysical data and pick targets  
5 based on that.

6 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

7 When you say dig, what kind of digging are you talking about?

8 BY MR. SHIFLET:

9 With a shovel.

10 BY REBECCA HOPKINS:

11 Shovel dig?

12 BY MR. SHIFLET:

13 Uh-huh.

14 BY UNKNOWN:

15 But you would mag it before you dig it; right?

16 BY MR. SHIFLET:

17 Well, we do one of two things. It depends. The answer to that question --  
18 in areas where we do mag-and-dig along transects, in those areas -- so this  
19 would be the red areas that were on the screen earlier. For grids that are put in  
20 those areas, we're going to collect digital geophysical data, that we're going to  
21 establish the grid boundary, whatever size we decide it should be or want it to  
22 be, and we're going to go in with geophysical sensors, a different type. And  
23 what we're using now are much more advanced. Well, it records the data  
24 digitally. We're going to go in and we're going to survey 100 percent of the  
25 grid. And then we're going to evaluate those data, and dig target items. I use



1 that term loosely. I don't like to say the word "target." But we're going to dig  
2 anomalies that we're interested in that we think might be MEC-like. And that  
3 decision is made as a group based on an initial survey, if you will, of MEC-like  
4 items that we might encounter. So we have a data set that we're essentially sort  
5 of comparing the data that we collect against. And if we find that target or an  
6 item that looks like something that we buried, we find something that gives us a  
7 signature very similar to a 60-millimeter mortar, then we would select that item  
8 to go and intrusively investigate, which we'd do with a shovel. We won't  
9 necessarily dig everything in the grid where we collect geophysical data because  
10 that process allows us to screen out some things that are probably MEC-like.

11 Now, if the transect data or recon, so all we have is anomaly density, in  
12 those areas, we're going to install grids that we will mag-and-dig. We will mag  
13 and dig everything in the grid, no matter what it is.

14 BY MR. HAYES:

15 Jason, will you explain to them, I thought it was -- I don't know if  
16 everybody knows, we had a site visit today, and the board went down, a few  
17 people on the board. But they went over why some of the transect lines are  
18 wider than others.

19 BY MR. SHIFLET:

20 Right.

21 BY MR. HAYES:

22 Would you go over that, what you told us today, how y'all came up with  
23 that?

24 BY MR. SHIFLET:

25 Sure. I can show you, it's a little bit more -- it's a little difficult to

1 explain that with this system that we're looking at here. But I'll just tell you  
2 that there are three transect widths that we are using at this site. Some of them  
3 are 135 meters, you know, between transect lines. Some are closer, they're 76  
4 or 73, I can't remember -- 76, maybe, meters apart. And some are 35 meters  
5 apart. I can't remember the --

6 BY TERRY FARMER:

7 Yeah, I don't remember exactly. That's close.

8 BY MR. SHIFLET:

9 Yeah, they're even closer still. So the way that we decide how far apart  
10 the transects need to be spaced is we use some software -- the acronym is VSP,  
11 it's visual sampling plan -- software that's been developed to help us accomplish  
12 this goal.

13 So what this software lets us do is input information. We tell, we are able  
14 to say how big of an area we are interested in being able to see. So across this  
15 site, we would say, for instance, we may encounter a 60 millimeter mortar down  
16 here. And that item has what's called a hazardous frag distance. So if it goes  
17 off, there's a -- I forget what it is, it's like a one in 600 chance that you could be  
18 killed or whatever it is. But there's what we call an HFD, a hazardous frag  
19 distance. We use that value, that circle, to input into this software. And then  
20 the software calculates how closely spaced these transect lines need to be in  
21 order for us to pass through that circle five times. And that gives us the  
22 confidence that we like to see to say that we've passed through that circle five  
23 times, we think we can draw the boundaries of that circle and we're confident  
24 that within that area, we've identified, you know, where the impact area might  
25 be.

1           And so the transect spacings are based, to answer your question, they're  
2 based on the item that we felt we were most likely to encounter in these areas  
3 that has an explosive hazard. So down here, it's the 60 millimeter, some places  
4 it's the 37 millimeter, and some places it's the Mk II grenade. And each of those  
5 have different hazardous frag distances, and those distances, as you might  
6 imagine, the grenade distance is the smallest, 60 millimeter is the biggest. So  
7 that's how we get this different spacing. So it's not just us looking at a map and  
8 deciding to put lines in in a certain place.

9           Now, once the software tells us in order to find an area that you're  
10 interested in finding, your transects need to be spaced 135 meters apart, well,  
11 then we take that information and we go to GIS and we tell that software we  
12 want transect lines across that property spaced 135 feet [sic] apart. And it puts  
13 it where they put it.

14           So if we were to ask the computer to do that again, they might be shifted  
15 one way or the other, but they'd still be 135 feet apart. And it doesn't really  
16 matter where they are. It just matters -- the distance matters, so that we can  
17 identify this circle that we're interested in identifying.

18 BY MR. HAYES:

19           And you said today, also, some of the property further out where some of  
20 the munitions might not reach, there's a less chance

21 BY MR. SHIFLET:

22           Right.

23 BY MR. HAYES:

24           -- of finding something in some of those areas.

25 BY MR. SHIFLET:

1           One of the first things that we do is we develop what's called a conceptual  
2 site model. And just real simply, what that means is we look at the information  
3 that we have on the site and we try to determine what we can tell about the site  
4 from that information, where the firing points were; right?

5           So these items have a distance of travel, like a maximum distance of  
6 travel. If they're fired at the most optimum angle under the best environmental  
7 conditions, no wind, or maybe they've got even wind pushing them, you know, a  
8 little bit. How far will they go? And so we look at all that information to help  
9 us decide where we're interested in investigating.

10          And some of the southern part of the area, the area that was in blue where  
11 we're just going to recon, we feel like that's at the outer boundary of what we  
12 know, at least, about the site. And so in those areas, we're really just doing that  
13 more to be conservative and safe. If we encounter something in those areas that  
14 would lead us to believe -- you know, if we were down in one of those recon  
15 areas and we started finding 60 millimeters, then we're learning something about  
16 the site that we didn't know before, and we would need to change our approach  
17 for that area, which would have to happen in concert with the whole project  
18 team, not just the part I decided to change the way that we're doing things. That  
19 would be information that we could bring forward and say, you know, for some  
20 reason, we shouldn't be finding these things, but we are, and now we need to  
21 find out why we're finding these things and where else they might be.

22          So I think the answer to your question is we don't think we're going to  
23 find a lot in the southern area, but there's always a possibility. And the project  
24 is dynamic and flexible in that way that we can move our work around, as we  
25 need, a little.

1 BY MR. HAYES:

2 Now, for some of the people that, you know, where you do the transects  
3 and you go in and you're just magging and recording, how long after you do that  
4 work would you go back in and mag-and-dig if you found a lot of hits?

5 BY MR. SHIFLET:

6 That's a great question. Well, I'll talk a little bit about the timeline.

7 We started the work in mid-January. Started the work in mid-January.  
8 We're making good progress, and it won't be long, we're going to get to the  
9 point where we had investigated the transects for which we have rights of entry.  
10 At that point, if we don't have rights of entry and we've attempted on several  
11 occasions to get rights of entry, we -- and I'm saying "we," Zapata from sort of a  
12 logistical standpoint, we can't just stop and sit on our hands and have 17 guys  
13 down here, you know, not working. So you know, we have to sort of decide  
14 what we're going to do at that point.

15 But anyway, we will designate the sites where we have access, and then  
16 we'll take that information, we'll need a couple of weeks to process those data,  
17 meet with the project team, talk about where we might want to put grids. We  
18 can't take too long, because we've got the guys in the field, so we don't want  
19 them standing around idle too long.

20 But fairly quickly, we're going to decide where we want to put these  
21 grids, and we're going to start putting grids in right away. Now, as that grid  
22 work is complete, that's going to sort of come in over time, depending on how  
23 many folks we have working on site, and how quickly the work goes, how  
24 saturated with metal the grids are and that sort of thing. But that information  
25 will sort of continue to flow in. And so the transect work can be done -- if we

1 don't get any more rights of entry, it could be done in a month and a half,  
2 maybe. That's a ballpark guess, but, you know, not too long. The grid work  
3 could take another couple months, probably, tops. At that point, we collect  
4 environmental samples, that takes a couple, two weeks or something, that's  
5 usually pretty quick.

6 And then there's going to be a long period of time where we're putting the  
7 information into our report. In fact, we have three versions of the report to put  
8 together; the draft, the draft final, and final. And each one of those, there's a  
9 review process. The first by the Corps, the second by the Corps and the  
10 stakeholders, and then the third, you know, would go out as a final document.

11 And that can take, frankly, months. If someone said six months, I'd say  
12 that's pretty quick. They take a long time, because they're very complicated  
13 documents to write and review thoroughly. So that would be the RI.

14 So let's just say we finish our field work in four months, roughly, from  
15 now. And then six months, so now we're ten months out having an RI to  
16 represent. The next document in line is a feasibility study. We take the  
17 information that is in the RI report and we evaluate for the areas that we're  
18 interested in potentially remediating. We evaluate different remedial options  
19 for those areas. And we don't select, we just simply suggest here are the options  
20 that, you know, the cream rises to the top, here are the best options for these  
21 sites. That's called feasibility study, and they take months. Again, six months  
22 to get that to a final stage.

23 And then, at that point, the following documents are basically decision  
24 documents. Those tend to come together probably a little quicker. People are  
25 familiar with the site, because, you know, the stakeholders get a chance to make

1 a decision. So I mean, we are still, you know, a year, year and a half away from  
2 being at that point, though. There's a long, long road ahead.

3 BY MR. HAYES:

4 Well, if you, after doing the feasibility study and everything, and you  
5 found some hot spots on the place where you're not mag-and-dig, where you're  
6 just doing, what do you call it, recon?

7 BY MR. SHIFLET:

8 Uh-huh.

9 BY MR. HAYES:

10 And you have some hot spots, will going in after the feasibility study, and  
11 you decide to go in, is that covered under this contract for -- money-wise?

12 BY MR. SHIFLET:

13 No. Our contract is through the decision document, which is one of those  
14 documents that comes right after the feasibility study. So kind of two answers  
15 to your question. One is, if we discover something that requires immediate  
16 attention, that could be addressed under time-critical removal action, which is  
17 kind of a separate stream from the one we're swimming in. All right? If we  
18 find something that really needs to be addressed right now, then Shawn can  
19 handle that a different way on a different timeline.

20 BY MR. HAYES:

21 Money can be provided for that immediately?

22 BY MR. SHIFLET:

23 Money -- that's a separate deal.

24 BY MR. BOONE:

25 We can do that concurrently.

1 BY MR. SHIFLET:

2 Right.

3 BY MR. BOONE:

4 They can still work on their part and we can work on that.

5 BY MR. SHIFLET:

6 Right. If that doesn't happen and nothing changes, we just continue on  
7 the path that we're continuing on, then the outcome of our work will be that the  
8 stakeholders agree on how we're going to address -- not we, how the Corps are  
9 going to address these sites that we've identified need remedial action. So  
10 we've got a piece of property, there's munitions there, they need to be removed,  
11 everybody is on the same page, we all agree there needs to be a removal action  
12 done on that property, down to four feet. That's not us. That's a separate task  
13 order, separate, you know, contract at that point. That'll be down the road far  
14 enough that -- And the timeline, how that happens, Shawn would need to speak  
15 to you, because that's not part of our task order. You know, I'm sure it depends  
16 on funding and ranking and a lot of things that I don't know about.

17 BY MR. HAYES:

18 But where you've got hot spots, like, say, you know, there could have  
19 been a coffeepot up under there and you just don't know until the funds are  
20 available to go in and dig and see what it is.

21 BY MR. SHIFLET:

22 Well --

23 BY MR. BOONE:

24 We're hoping to eliminate the coffeepot section --

25 BY MR. SHIFLET:



1 Right.

2 BY MR. BOONE:

3 -- with this investigation. Hopefully, once there's a decision document,  
4 we won't be barking up the wrong tree anymore.

5 BY MR. SHIFLET:

6 I can't stress this enough, too. I want everybody to understand, we are  
7 trying to be above board on this the best of our ability. We can't look at every  
8 square inch of the property. We just can't do it. But we use an approach that is  
9 accepted in the industry, it's backed up by statistical validity, and you know, a  
10 lot of people are doing a lot of work to understand how to do these type  
11 projects. And we're making, what I like to say, we're making the best educated  
12 approach, or coming up with the best solution that we can given the information  
13 we're provided.

14 Is there a chance, you know, that we're going to miss something?  
15 Absolutely. We're doing transects 400 feet apart. Yeah. There's plenty of  
16 space for something to be in between them. I would never say that there isn't a  
17 chance. But again, we're trying to do as much -- we're using an approach that is  
18 allowing us to make as safe and responsible decision that we can make given the  
19 data that we have to work with, basically.

20 BY SUSAN BYRD:

21 I'm Susan Byrd with DHEC. I just wanted to ask, even if we had the  
22 ability to cover every square inch of the parcel, there's still limits in the  
23 instruments' capability to measure to a certain depth. So there is no hundred  
24 percent coverage in the industry at all.

25 BY MR. SHIFLET:

1 Right.

2 BY SUSAN BYRD:

3 There are limits to how deep your instruments can even measure. You  
4 can't go below that.

5 BY MR. SHIFLET:

6 Right. Yeah, I mean, at the end of this, if we have a site, someone's  
7 property that's recommended that a removal action be conducted on that  
8 property, I think, to me, I mean, that's the kind of outcome that we can say with  
9 much greater confidence that if a removal action is recommended for your  
10 property and we come in and we remove -- we do that removal action to a depth  
11 of three feet below ground surface or something like that, I will feel much better  
12 saying, you know, you probably don't have a lot to worry about because we  
13 covered your property a hundred percent and we feel good about that. But in the  
14 areas that don't get that ultimately, you know, maybe, like say, for instance, an  
15 area like right here (indicating) where we've walked the transects, not find any  
16 MD, we haven't found any MEC, are those areas going to get ruled out in the  
17 future? Well, they're going to have a much lower risk associated with them.  
18 We're not going to say you're not going to walk out there and find a 60  
19 millimeter that misfired and one ended up over here, you know, where it  
20 shouldn't be. That's absolutely a possibility. But what we will say is that based  
21 on the information that we have, there is a lower risk of encountering something  
22 in that area. And it's going to be up to the stakeholders to decide, help decide,  
23 that risk balance that we want to have at the end of the day for these properties.

24 BY MR. HAYES:

25 With the money that's in hand now, okay, you go in where you're doing a

1 mag-and-dig, and you get some close anomalies, and you do the grids. The  
2 money now will not clean up the grid?

3 BY MR. SHIFLET:

4 Well, when you say "clean up," I want to be sure --

5 BY MR. HAYES:

6 Well, I'm saying you're going to go out and re-scan the grid and get the  
7 data and it's their decision; right?

8 BY MR. SHIFLET:

9 We're going to establish these grids, we're going to collect data, and from  
10 those data we're going to select targets. We're really careful about this term,  
11 "clean up," because this is not a removal action that we're doing, it's an  
12 investigation. And in the industry, if we start talking about cleaning up or a  
13 removal action, we can't do that under our contract.

14 BY MR. HAYES:

15 That's what I'm saying.

16 BY MR. SHIFLET:

17 Right.

18 BY MR. HAYES:

19 So --

20 BY MR. SHIFLET:

21 We can -- we can --

22 BY MR. HAYES:

23 Mag-and-dig will clean up what you found when you're magging and  
24 digging, but if you mag-and-dig and find a lot of anomalies in an area, you go  
25 back with a grid and do a close --

1 BY MR. SHIFLET:

2 Scan.

3 BY MR. HAYES:

4 -- scan, and then that will go into your feasibility studies.

5 BY MR. SHIFLET:

6 Oh, yes.

7 BY MR. HAYES:

8 Money is not set up to go in and dig those anomalies out?

9 BY MR. SHIFLET:

10 No, no, no. We will investigate the grid. So over here (indicating) we're  
11 doing mag-and-dig. Right now, all these transects. We're going to go back and  
12 put grids in, and those grids, we're going to survey with a digital geophysical  
13 instrument, and then we're going to go out and dig those items up and see what  
14 they are.

15 BY MR. HAYES:

16 And monies in hand now --

17 BY MR. SHIFLET:

18 Yes.

19 BY MR. HAYES:

20 -- will pay for digging those up?

21 BY MS. MCKINNEY:

22 For the grid.

23 BY MR. SHIFLET:

24 They will, yes.

25 BY MR. HAYES:

1           Okay. Now, where recon is, you go out, when you're just reconning --

2   BY MR. SHIFLET:

3           Right.

4   BY MR. HAYES:

5           And where you find something that looks similar, you've got to wait for  
6   the feasibility --

7   BY MR. SHIFLET:

8           No. Over here (indicating) where we're doing recon, if we decide that we  
9   have a high anomaly density and we need to put a grid in, we'll put a grid in  
10   over here. And in those grids, with the money that we have, we'll go in and  
11   we'll do a mag-and-dig of the grid. There's logic behind the reason we're doing  
12   that. In the recon areas, we're not digging anything. All we're doing is  
13   counting anomalies. So we don't know what items are there. We just know that  
14   there is an item there. So by using the mag-and-dig grids in those areas, we're  
15   now about to talk about the number of anomalies and we're going to dig  
16   everything in the grid, basically. So we get that information that we need.  
17   Where is it, what's there, how much is there, that sort of thing. In the mag-and-  
18   dig areas, we know what we're finding along the transects. We're digging it up.  
19   What we're more interested in having is a digital record as being able to tie  
20   together that mag-and-dig data to a digital, geophysical piece of information.  
21   So there's logic behind why we're doing what we're doing in those two different  
22   grids in those two different areas.

23   BY MR. HAYES:

24           Well, if you find something, is there money not available to clean, to go  
25   in and dig anything up?

1 BY MR. SHIFLET:

2 After we complete the grid investigation, so we've done the transects,  
3 we've put the grids in, we've investigated all the grids that we're going to do,  
4 then we go in and collect our environmental samples, the field work is done.  
5 We're not going back to do any more digging. We will be done with field work.

6 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

7 I think the concern is that if you find something that indicates that there  
8 is a clear and present danger within a particular area, you don't have the money  
9 for it, but it gets kicked --

10 BY MR. SHIFLET:

11 Right.

12 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

13 -- to a different pew in the church that has more money.

14 BY MR. SHIFLET:

15 Underneath the process, the law that we're working under, there's sort of  
16 this typical route that one follows. You do this, then you do this, then you do  
17 this. And that's kind of where we are right now. We're following that typical  
18 route. But at ever point along the way, there's a sidebar that goes out and says  
19 if you find something that is a clear and present danger, then you can step over  
20 here, go to a different funding stream under a different timeline with a different  
21 contractor. It's separate. And you can address that problem immediately, if  
22 need be. And that can continue on concurrent with what's going, you know,  
23 with we're doing. It can be handled separately. It's not in our budget, but it  
24 doesn't mean it's not going to get addressed.

25 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

1           A lot of times, Jason, landowners -- I'm just talking about what  
2 landowners have asked and what -- you know, they're afraid that, well, what if  
3 they find something there and I get ready to sell my property, and the people I'm  
4 selling it to know that they found stuff there. You know, is that going to lower  
5 the price of my property?

6 BY MR. SHIFLET:

7           Well, I think that's a great point, and that's something that we talked  
8 about today, and as a community, I think folks should be sharing among the  
9 community which is this. And this is how it really is going to work. Let's just  
10 look at this map the way it is now, and you see the areas in green; okay? Just  
11 focus on the areas in green. If we don't get another right of entry for this site,  
12 and we can only work in the areas that are in green, what's going to happen is,  
13 what we will have to do is say, well, the range actually exists up here on this  
14 property, but we didn't have access to that property. So that property gets  
15 clipped out, put on a shelf, and nothing happens. It just is there. At some point  
16 down the road, the property owner might be a different person and that person  
17 might want their property addressed. But nothing will result from the work that  
18 we're doing. We will, on a map, have to separate those properties out. The  
19 properties that are in white and gray, they're just not going to be addressed.  
20 And the properties that are in green are going to be addressed. And so the  
21 comment that I made today, earlier, with the RAB, at the site demonstration,  
22 was that that's just a fundamental thing, I mean, we just have to do that. We  
23 have to report, in our report that'll be public information, that we couldn't get to  
24 that property. I'm not going to say anything else about it, we just couldn't  
25 access it, so we don't know. We don't know any type of problem. Except that,

1 oh, by the way, it exists in a range fan and that's all we know. So the property  
2 owners, you know, that would make that decision, it's their decision. But that's  
3 the way that we're going to have to handle it in the report. We didn't have  
4 access to that property, so we can't say anything about it, other than it exists  
5 within a range fan.

6 BY MR. HAYES:

7 Let me add one thing, Jason. What was said today also was that when this  
8 goes along with money that's budgeted out, is it going to be spent -- you know,  
9 is that money that's budgeted for that piece of property going to be wasted.  
10 What was brought up today was what's budgeted is in linear length. So what  
11 was budgeted for that piece of property could be moved somewhere else --

12 BY MR. SHIFLET:

13 Right.

14 BY MR. HAYES:

15 -- and added in somewhere else --

16 BY MR. SHIFLET:

17 Right.

18 BY MR. HAYES:

19 -- in case something is denied access.

20 BY MR. SHIFLET:

21 Right.

22 BY MR. HAYES:

23 So that linear length or study is not going to be wasted.

24 BY MR. SHIFLET:

25 Right. This is a great example right here. You'll recall the big range fan



1 that was over here (indicating), and you'll see that there's not a lot of green in  
2 that area. That's just the way it is right now. The transect lines that are  
3 designed to be within that area but cross into parcels where we don't have a  
4 response yet, or where access has been refused, the work that we have set aside  
5 for those properties, if they're not used on those properties, are going to be  
6 moved somewhere else where they will be used. We're here to do the work.  
7 We're going to do the work that we said we would do for the price that we said  
8 we would do it. If they're not done on those properties, we're going to do  
9 tighter work down here (indicating) so that we have a better understanding of  
10 the site, or we're going to move some of the mag-and-dig work over into the  
11 recon work, and we're just going to do more mag-and-dig work in those areas.  
12 So as far as Zapata is concerned, you know, that budget has been set aside for us  
13 to do the quantity of work that we have proposed on and now decided to do at  
14 this project site. It's going to happen, basically, one way or the other, whether  
15 we access your property or not. If you don't want it, someone else is going to  
16 get it.

17 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

18 And if money is set aside to get your property now and you refuse entry,  
19 they're going to do it somewhere else. And there may never be another  
20 opportunity for you to get your land surveyed. We don't -- no one in this room,  
21 if I understand it right, no one in this room knows whether or not the dollars  
22 will be reallocated to look at a property that passed up its opportunity during  
23 this period. So you know, you can sign or not sign, but you can't, 18 months  
24 from now, raise your hand and say, I want my property surveyed, because that  
25 money may have been spent elsewhere and Congress or whoever allocates the

1 funds may have a different focus and you may be out of luck.

2 BY MR. SHIFLET:

3 That's absolutely right. Who knows what the budget looks like in the  
4 future? Nobody knows. But -- not it does happen. We work on other sites  
5 where property has been investigated and parcels have been left undone, and  
6 we're now going back and addressing those parcels. Yes, that happens.  
7 Absolutely happens. But as Shawn said early on, several months ago when we  
8 started having these RI/FS meetings, the money that's set aside to do this type of  
9 work, in part, depends on a sort of rating system. So if your property is one of  
10 these southern properties and there's already sort of a low risk of being any  
11 munitions on it, if we don't look at it now, yeah, it could be a long time from  
12 now before it ever gets risky enough for the government to assign funds to it. I  
13 mean, that's a possibility.

14 BY MR. MOON:

15 Anybody got any questions?

16 BY MR. BOONE:

17 Jason, do you feel like you've covered the schedule enough? I mean,  
18 we're working in a gray area because of the rights of entry situation and the  
19 amount of, the speed with which we can do transects in the investigation, and  
20 the unknowns of the review process. So I think what Jason told you about the  
21 schedule is probably about as exact as it's going to get. Does anybody have any  
22 questions about it?

23 BY MR. MOON:

24 Shawn Moon, co-chair. I did have a question when you talked about, I  
25 mean, obviously, there's never going to be a 100 percent, you're clear kind of

1 thing. Will there be a -- you know, when you go with a low risk assessment,  
2 saying this area is at a low risk, will there be a percentage based on, you know,  
3 where you can say, you know, we feel that this area is, you know, besides just  
4 say low risk, you know, when it comes to -- for example, my issue of trying to  
5 manage trail systems and things like that, and those kinds of things. Just the  
6 curiosity of you'd be able to make a management decision on putting people in  
7 this area by, you know, opening up a new file that says my trail --

8 BY MR. SHIFLET:

9 Right.

10 BY MR. MOON:

11 I'm just trying to figure out for myself, in terms of this is a high risk area.  
12 Would it be just assessed that way, this is a high risk area? We wouldn't say  
13 that that's something you should do, because you probably shouldn't do that kind  
14 of thing.

15 BY MR. SHIFLET:

16 There are going to be a couple numbers that come out of this RI report.  
17 One is, we'll be able to talk about the anomaly density. So that's going to be  
18 some number of anomalies per acre, on an average. An anomaly is what it is. It  
19 could be trash, it could be a UXO. We'd like to be able to say that we're going  
20 to be able to have an idea of some number of MEC per acre. So this area might  
21 have, you know, .3 MEC per acre, just to pick a number out of the air. So we'll  
22 get some of that.

23 In addition to that, we'll do what's called a MEC hazard assessment.

24 And then we'll have for the environmental side, for the chemical side, we  
25 do a human health and ecological risk assessment. And each of those, they're

1 different. The human health and ecological risk assessment is more interested  
2 in evaluating the concentration of these chemicals and whether or not there's a  
3 hazard risk associated with the receptors, so the people who use the property  
4 and how often they use the property and that sort of thing. So that, we will be  
5 able to say on the chemical side that there -- some sort of relative risk  
6 associated with the property.

7 On the MEC side, they have sort of a scoring feature, and so the scoring  
8 feature is, there's information that we enter in order to calculate an overall  
9 score, and that score has associated with it a risk hazard, if you will. And so  
10 that will be a piece of information that we're able to present and talk about. It's  
11 not -- it's really difficult to say that in one particular area, that there's a three  
12 percent chance of encountering a MEC item or something like that. That's a  
13 much more difficult question to answer.

14 But there will be -- we will be able to provide some basis for a risk  
15 decision in the RI. And it'll be up to the property owners and the stakeholders  
16 to first of all, understand that, understand what we're providing and the  
17 information and what it means and how we calculate it and all that, which is a  
18 little complicated, so you just have to take your time to learn it. And then, it'll  
19 be up to you to make a decision on that information.

20 But we won't really get to the point where we will say a particular area  
21 has a ten percent chance, you know, that a site user has a ten percent chance of  
22 encountering a UXO per year or something like that. I mean, that's not a  
23 number that we generate. That's probably not a satisfying answer for you, but  
24 it's just really hard to calculate that.

25 BY MR. MOON:

1 Moving on to the next order of business is the Sheriff's Department  
2 Munitions Response. Lt. Dyas. Is anybody here from the Sheriff's Department?

3 Any old business? Any old business?

4 Any new business topics you want to bring up?

5 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

6 I'd just like to say that this afternoon's presentation and demonstration  
7 was excellent, and I don't believe I could have come close to getting a sense of  
8 exactly how precise and accurate the process is without the demonstration today.  
9 And I appreciate all that took the time to show us that.

10 BY MR. MOON:

11 It's certainly tedious, I'll say that. A tedious process.

12 If nobody has any more questions, that's all we had.

13 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

14 I make a motion we adjourn.

15 BY MR. TOBIAS:

16 Second.

17 BY MR. MOON:

18 The meeting is adjourned.

19 (Meeting concluded at 8:03 p.m.)

20

21

22

23

24

25

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA                    )  
   )  
 COUNTY OF SPARTANBURG                    )        CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the within RAB meeting was taken on the 27th day of  
 February, 2012;

That the foregoing is an accurate transcript of the meeting given;

That copies of all exhibits, if any, entered herein are attached hereto and made a  
 part of this record;

That the undersigned court reporter, a Notary Public for the State of South  
 Carolina, is not an employee or relative of any of the parties, counsel or witness and is in  
 no manner interested in the outcome of this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Spartanburg, South  
 Carolina, this 14th day of March, 2012.




---

Marla J. O'Brien, CVRM, ACR  
 Notary Public for South Carolina  
 My Commission Expires: 08/12/2021



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers.**



**Restoration Advisory Board  
February 27, 2012  
6:30 PM**

**Spartanburg Marriott at Renaissance Park  
Spartanburg, South Carolina**

**Meeting Agenda**

Welcome ..... John Moon, Community Co-Chair

New Business

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Update. US Army Corps of Engineers  
Rights-of-Entry  
Project Update  
Schedule

Sheriff's Department Munitions Responses..... Lt. Dyas

Old Business

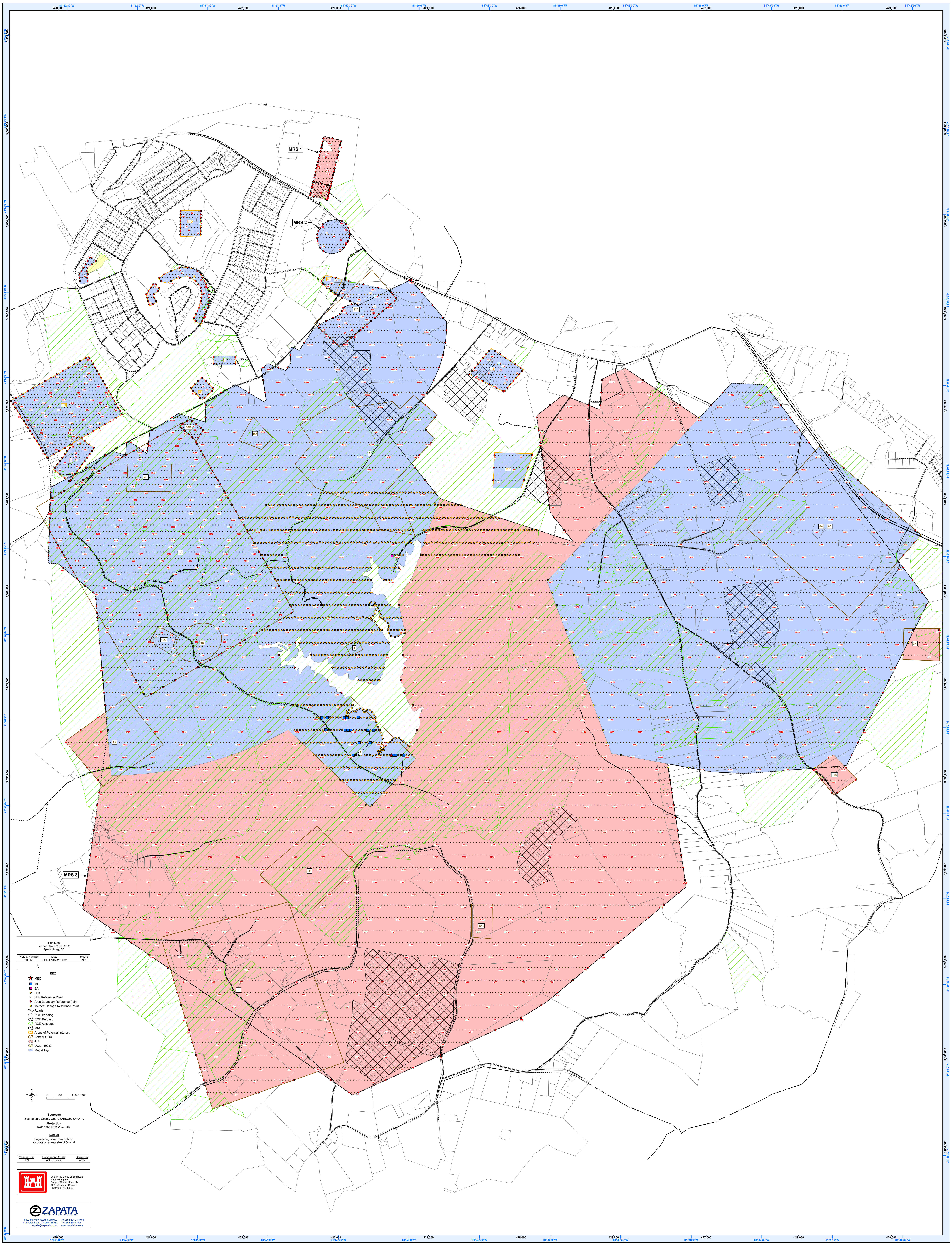
RAB New Business Topics

Adjourn

*Your attendance and participation are encouraged for the success of this important project!*

Reminder: Comments/questions shall be limited to two minutes on topic of discussion.

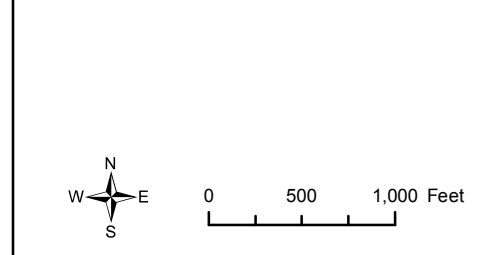
**Please note the new website address of [www.campcroft.net](http://www.campcroft.net).**



Hub Map  
Former Camp Core RWIS  
Spartanburg, SC

Project Number: 00027 Date: 6/15/2012 Figure: 1/1

- KEY**
- ★ MEC
  - MEC
  - SA
  - HUB
  - Hub Reference Point
  - Area Boundary Reference Point
  - Method Change Reference Point
  - HUB
  - ROE Pending
  - ROE Released
  - ROE Accepted
  - Areas of Potential Interest
  - Former ODU
  - ARI
  - DGM (100%)
  - Map & Dig



**Source(s)**  
Spartanburg County GIS, USACE/SCH, ZAPATA  
**Projection**  
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
**Notes**  
Engineering scale may only be accurate on a map scale of 34 x 44

Checked By: ES Engineering Scale: AS Drawn By: ATZ

